

Notes and Descriptions of West American Cerambycidae - IV¹ (Coleoptera).

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Orthosoma and *Derobrachus* are distinct genera and have been incorrectly regarded as synonymous by recent workers. The wing venation of the latter is similar to that of *Prionus* and *Tragosoma* in the possession of two unconnected post-cubital veins. Some of the more important differences between *Orthosoma* and *Derobrachus* may be summarized as follows:

Antennae with third segment about as long as first two segments together, distinctly shorter than fourth and fifth segments together; maxillary palpi short; posterior wings with but a single post-cubital vein; abdomen of male with fifth sternite narrowly emarginate, sixth sternite concealed. (Genotype: *Prionus cylindricus* Fab.).....*Orthosoma*

Antennae with third segment distinctly longer than first two segments together, about as long as fourth and fifth segments together; maxillary palpi elongate; posterior wings with two unconnected post-cubital veins; abdomen of male with fifth sternite broadly emarginate, sixth sternite exposed (Genotype: *Derobrachus brevicollis* Serv.)....*Derobrachus*

Phymatodes vilitatis new name.

Callidium vile LeConte (nec Newman), 1873, Smithson. Misc. Coll., XI, 264: 172.

When LeConte described this species he was unable to see the stridulatory plate of the mesonotum and he assumed that it was coarsely punctate. Actually, however, it is finely punctulate and tessellate as in typical *Phymatodes*, and the size and form is more nearly that of the latter genus than of *Callidium*. In the writer's opinion, not only this species, but *Callidium hardyi* Van Dyke, and *C. hirtellum* LeConte should be referred to *Phymatodes*. However, whatever may be the ultimate disposition of these species, LeConte's name is unfortunately pre-occupied (by *Callidium vile* Newman, 1842, Entomologist, 1: 223) and the above alternative is proposed to replace it.

¹The previous papers in this series appeared in Ent. News, 1934, 65: 161-165, 181-185; 1935, 66: 161-166; and 1937, 68: 63-69.

CALLIDIELLUM new genus.

Form moderately robust, somewhat flattened. Head small; frons short; vertex scarcely impressed between antennal bases; antennae slender, longer than the body in male, eleven segmented in both sexes, second segment nearly twice as long as broad, outer segments not flattened or expanded; palpi unequal in length, last segment triangular, apex truncate; eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate but not embracing antennal insertion. Pronotum evenly rounded at sides; surface weakly or sparsely punctate, discal callosities feeble; anterior coxae transverse, broadly angulate externally, open posteriorly, intercoxal process narrow in the male, broad in the female, apex subtruncate; mesonotum with a large, undivided, finely tessellate, impunctate stridulatory plate; mesosternum with intercoxal process broad, emarginate posteriorly. Legs moderately short; femora strongly clavate; posterior tarsi slender, first segment a little longer than following two together.

Genotype: *Semanotus cupressi* Van Dyke.

This genus is proposed for two species related to *Semanotus* but differing in the strongly clavate femora, slender, cylindrical antennae with the second segment elongate, and the evenly rounded pronotum with the surface weakly or sparsely punctate and the discal callosities feebly developed. In addition to the genotype species from California, *Callidiellum* will contain *Callidium rufipenne* Motschulsky, from Japan.

Genus ARHOPALUS Serville.

Arhopalus Serville, 1834, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 3: 77.

Criocephalum Dejean, 1835, Catal. Coleopt., 2nd ed., p. 328.

Criocephalus Mulsant, 1839, Coleopt. France, Longic., p. 63.

Among the species included by Serville in his genus *Arhopalus*, the first was *Cerambyx rusticus* Linn. and this was designated as the type by Westwood (1840), Dejean's genus *Criocephalum* included only one described species, the same *Cerambyx rusticus* Linn., which becomes *ipso facto* the genotype. In 1864, *C. rusticus* was designated as the type of *Criocephalus* Mulsant, by J. Thomson. Thus the three genera are

isogenotypic and synonymous. *Arhopalus* apparently has priority and should be applied to those species which in recent lists appear under the name of *Criocephalus*.

***Strangalia pacifica* new species (Figure 1).**

Form elongate, slender, attenuated; color testaceous, eyes and pronotal and elytral markings black, apical one-third of elytra ferruginous; pubescence short, testaceous. Head with upper frons and vertex obscurely, shallowly punctured; antennae testaceous, surpassing middle of elytra, pubescence testaceous, darker on basal segments. Pronotum with a narrow

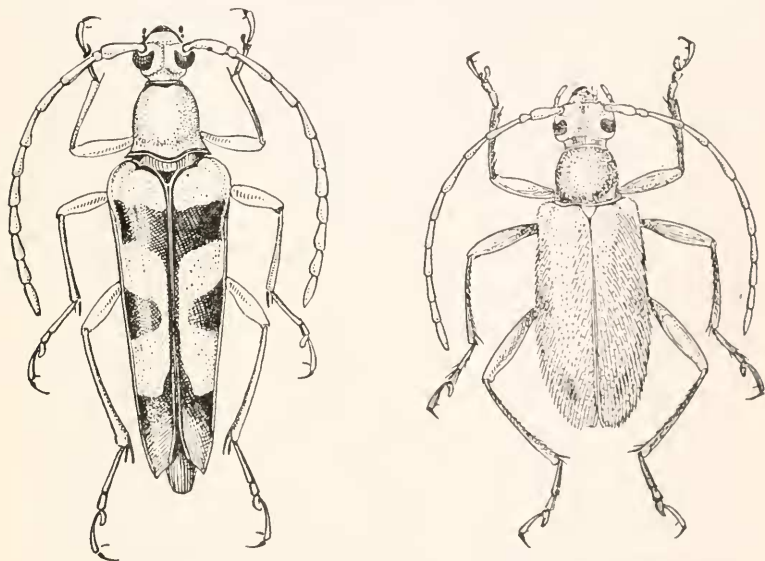


Fig. 1. *Strangalia pacifica* n. sp. Fig. 2. *Anoplodera jacintana* n. sp.

black margin at base and apex; punctation obscure, shallow, disk scarcely punctate; pubescence short, testaceous; scutellum black; metasternum and metepisterna with a black band along anterior margin, surfaces closely, shallowly punctate. Elytra with apical one-third ferruginous, base margined with a narrow black line, subbasal black band broad, transverse, equally wide from lateral margin to suture, connected along suture with the inverted V-shaped subapical black band, median band broad at sides, narrowed toward, and not attaining, suture; punctures

sparse, shallow, moderately fine, pubescence short, testaceous; apices obliquely emarginate. Legs slender, testaceous, shallowly punctate, clothed with testaceous pubescence. Abdomen testaceous; sternites finely, sparsely punctate, clothed with pale testaceous pubescence. Length 12 mm., breadth 3.5 mm.

Holotype female (No. 5011, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.) collected at Pinon Flats, San Jacinto Mountains, CALIFORNIA, on June 27, 1939, by Mr. William J. Perry. The specimen was beaten from *Quercus*.

This fine species is the first representative of the genus to be found on the Pacific Coast. It is related to *S. sernotata* (Haldeman) but differs at once in the very shallow, obscure punctation of the head, pronotum and elytra and the short pubescence. The elytral markings are also quite different. The subbasal bands are transverse, not oblique, and meet broadly at the suture, the subapical band is in the form of an inverted "V" and is connected along the suture with the subbasal band, and the apical third of the elytra is ferruginous (elytra tricolored).

Anoplodera jacintana new species (Figure 2).

Form short, robust; color reddish-brown, eyes dark brown; pubescence short. Head shining; upper frons and vertex coarsely, closely punctured; antennae brownish to brownish testaceous, apices attaining middle of elytra. Pronotum about as long as broad; sides broadly and rather evenly rounded at middle, not angulate, but little wider at middle than base; transverse basal impression feeble, interrupted at middle; posterior angles short, subacute; disk coarsely, closely punctate, clothed with short, brown pubescence. Elytra about one and one-half times as wide as pronotum at base, reddish brown, with vague darkened spots at middle of base and apex and at sides just behind the middle; surface coarsely, closely punctured, clothed with short, brown pubescence; apices subtruncate. Legs reddish brown to brownish-testaceous, finely, closely punctured, clothed with short, pale pubescence; first segment of posterior tarsi without a pubescent sole. Abdomen reddish brown; sternites moderately finely, closely punctured, clothed with long, fine, pale pubescence. Length 6-9 mm.

Holotype female (No. 5012, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.) from

Pinon Flats, San Jacinto Mountains, CALIFORNIA, May 24, 1939, on flowers of *Encelia farinosa* collected by Mr. E. S. Ross, and one *paratype*, also a female, from the same locality, May 28, 1939, taken by Dr. R. M. Bohart.

This species appears to belong in the group of *6-spilota* LeConte but may be distinguished from the other members of that series by the feeble basal impressions of the pronotum and the absence of definite elytral maculations. From *6-spilota* and *scapularis*, both of which occur in the same general territory, it further differs in the coarser, closer, elytral punctation, feeble basal angles of the pronotum, and the short, dark pubescence of the pronotum and elytra.

ANOPLODERA SCAPULARIS (Van Dyke).

Leptura scapularis Van Dyke, 1920, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 15: 43.

Leptura isabellae R. Hopping, 1922, Can. Ent., 54: 162. (*new synonymy*).

In a series of several hundred examples of this species taken by Mr. E. R. Ross and the writer at Pinon Flats, San Jacinto Mountains, CALIFORNIA in May and June, 1939, every intergradation was found between the two extremes described by Dr. Van Dyke and Mr. Hopping. The form described by Mr. Hopping is the more typical but Dr. Van Dyke's name is older. In their key to *Anoplodera* (Nat. Mus. Canada, Bull. 52: 39-40, 1928) Swaine and Hopping incorrectly place *scapularis* with *swainci* in the group with the metasternum simple in both sexes. Actually, the metasternum of the male is carinate and produced apically as a dentiform process, as in *6-spilota* LeConte.

Eburia falli new name.

Eburia semipubesccens Fall (nec Thomson), 1909, Can. Ent., 41: 163.

This species appears to be very rare and has not been recorded in the literature since the original description of the unique type. Recently, however, while identifying some material collected in ARIZONA by Mr. J. O. Martin, an example

was discovered from Gila Bend, August 20, 1924. The name applied to this species by the late Dr. Fall is unfortunately pre-occupied and it is re-named in dedication to his memory.

MEGANOPLIUM new genus.

Form elongate, subparallel, depressed; thinly clothed with long, erect, flying hairs. Head deeply impressed between antennal bases; maxillary palpi longer than labial palpi, last segment of each triangular; eyes deeply emarginate, coarsely faceted, scarcely embracing antennal insertion; antennae longer than the body in the male, shorter than the body in the female, segments without apical spines, basal segments ciliate along inner margin, outer segments ciliate at apex. Pronotum rounded at sides, disk with three smooth callosities, the median elongate, the two anterolateral, oval; prosternum with intercoxal process narrow, anterior coxal cavities broadly angulate and open externally; intermediate coxal cavities open to epimera; metasternum with distinct odoriferous pores. Elytra subparallel; apices rounded or subtruncate, unarmed. Legs moderately long; femora clavate, robust, unarmed at apex.

Genotype: *Elaphidion imbelle* LeConte.

This genus is proposed for a species which has been provisionally included in *Anoplium* Haldeman because of the unarmed antennae, femora, and elytra. It differs at once, however, by the widely angulate, open, anterior coxal cavities, clavate femora, and the type of vestiture which is sparse and consists of long, flying hairs. These same characters will also separate it from *Anclaphus* Linsley.

(To be continued.)

Research on Insect-borne Diseases.

The annual report for 1939, of the International Health Division (Wilbur A. Sawyer, M. D., Director) of the Rockefeller Foundation, published at New York, 1940, devotes 66 pages to recitals of work done on human diseases carried by insects, 22 to yellow fever, 44 to malaria.